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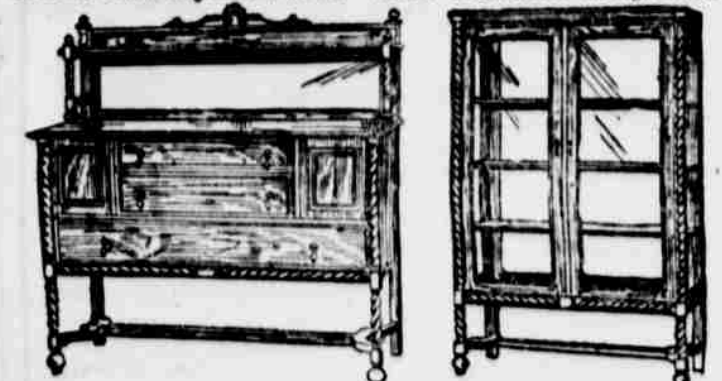
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How to Judge a Woman by Her Hair

There are always the well-known and semi-humorous methods, such as saying brunettes are quick-tempered. But there is real common sense in just noticing whether the hair is well kept to judge a woman's neatness. If you are one of the few who try to make the most of your hair remember that it is not advisable to wash the hair with any cleanser made for all purposes, but always use some good preparation made expressly for shampooing. You can enjoy the very best by getting some canthors from your druggist and dissolving a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water when your shampoo is all ready. After its use the hair dries rapidly with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its lustre and softness will also delight you, while the stimulated scalp gains the health which insures hair growth. Advt.

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Bitter War of the Sexes Will Follow Europe's War; A Struggle for "The Job"



MME ROSIKA
SCHWIMMER
HARRIS, EWING.

By Marguerite Moores Marshall.

After the great war there is to be another—a war between men and women. And even if cannon and submarines are not used, it will be the bitterest struggle between the sexes ever known. For it will be a fight for The Job.

That is the prophecy of a pacifist. She is Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian feminist, author and lecturer, also one of the best known members of the Ford peace expedition. She returned to the United States three weeks ago to help in organizing the American section of the International Committee for Immediate Mediation, and she sails for Europe Sunday. Last night, at a farewell dinner in her honor arranged by a committee of prominent New York women, she discussed the future of war, peace and mothers. And so, when I saw her at the Waldorf, I asked her to cast their horoscope.

"First of all, will the general condition of women be improved or made worse?" I queried.

"Generally speaking, it will be made worse," she asserted uncompromisingly. In one respect Mme. Schwimmer is a pacifist. She is not vague. She is clear and direct as the glance of her brilliant brown eyes; pleasantly firm as the clasp of her smooth, plump hand.

"It has been frequently asserted," I reminded her, "that women after the war will find their path to freedom made easy, in recognition of their courage and loyalty during the present strife."

"I think," she said, "that in every country in Europe women will be given the vote if they want it. I am afraid only that they may not everywhere press their advantage. In England and Hungary I know they will demand political freedom, and I believe it will be granted to them. In France and Germany I do not know that women, in the mass, are ready to ask for political enfranchisement."

"But in all the warring countries there is a severe industrial and economic struggle ahead for women, and I do not see how they can help losing it, for a time. The war has proved to all the world what we feminists have always known and maintained—namely, that women can do every sort of work that men can do, and do it as well. Since the outbreak of hostilities there has been practically no occupation which women have not taken up, and in which they have not succeeded."

"But their success does not alter the fact that they are women. Already their employers are saying, 'Don't think that these jobs are permanent. Yes, of course, we're glad to have you help us out now, and you do as much work and do it as well as the men. Nevertheless we prefer male employees when we can get them.' The men in the army," added Madame Schwimmer, "are also resolved to take back their old jobs, as soon as peace is declared, and between them and the employers women will be forced to the wall. The struggle will be the bitterest ever known between the sexes."

"But I should think that the employers would prefer to keep women workers because they usually can be exploited more easily than men," I argued. "Are not the women earning smaller wages than men who formerly did the same amount of work?"

"MORE CHILDREN! THE NATIONS WILL DEMAND." In many cases, no," denied Mme. Schwimmer, "because the Suffrage organizations have made a point of equal pay for equal work, and the need for workers was so great that the employers had to yield. No, the latter will call back their men workers simply from a feeling of sex solidarity. And the State will do all it can to bring about the substitution, because all over Europe the cry is 'More children!' It is the general opinion that producing offspring will be the job to which women should devote themselves after the war."

"In all the European countries polygamy exists in fact, although not in name. I do not believe that it will be legally recognized after the war. But I think that governments will be much more lenient in their treatment of unmarried mothers and their babies."

"Oh, it is enough to make one mad!" Mme. Schwimmer broke off indignantly. "Everywhere these poor creatures have been anathema. It has been considered almost a crime to do anything for them. And now that they want more men to be shot, there is such benign tolerance, such sympathy for unwedded mothers and their children. You see little items in the leading papers: 'The death rate among illegitimate children during the last ten years has been such a per-

cent. If it had been cut in half we should now have an army of additional citizens.' And you know that the illegitimate children of which we might send away to be killed."

"The governments will look out for their foundations and they probably will start laws forcing the fathers to do his part. There is now an excellent law in Norway providing that a child born out of wedlock must be supported by its father according to its father's and its mother's status in life. In almost every warring nation there are already established societies to encourage parenthood."

WILL OBEY LAWS OF NATURE, NOT LAWS OF MAN.

"But leaders of women have prophesied that women will refuse continually to bring children into the world for sacrifice in battle," I observed.

"At the beginning of the war," Mme. Schwimmer replied with a slight shake of her well-shaped head, "we all said that. Now we know better. A few women, who are dominated by their intelligence, will take the attitude you describe. But the great majority of women will choose love and motherhood. They cannot be blamed for that; you cannot expect them to go against the laws of nature. There-

undoubtedly will be an increase in the birth rate after the war. Even before the war there were not more children to go around in the nations of Europe. Now, with the death and disaster, there will be an increase in the number of women who love out- side the law, but not again outside the law of Nature."

"I am a radical and have long been one. I feel that the letting down of the barriers of convention and accepted morality after the war will have a bad effect upon women and upon society for years to come. It is wrong to put emphasis on the quantity of children rather than on their quality."

"But it is economically that women will suffer most. There are thousands of women who have just tasted the independence that comes with earning and spending their own money to suit themselves. It is a fact that in many of the countries at war women, envious of the financial freedom of their neighbors, have sent notes to the authorities saying, 'So-and-so's husband has been drawn for the army. Why doesn't the Government come for mine?' So eager were these women to be economically inde-

pendent. Think what it will do for them to go back to the status of unpaid home workers!"

"My dear Schwimmer ended with quiet intensity. "Despite the impossible sorrow and misery this war has caused to women, many of them have been giving the most wonderful years of their lives."

Which is I think the very bitterest comment I have ever heard on a man-made world.

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